



Whitehall

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(D. G. DUFF, M.C., M.B., Ch B., F.R.C.S.)

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

(M. E. MORRIS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.)

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1937.

Printed at Nott's, Printing Works, Denbigh.



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1937-38.

Chairman:

Councillor LLEWELYN JONES.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J. LUMLEY WILLIAMS.

Members:

Alderman R. H. JONES, J.P.

Councillor T. LLOYD JONES, J.P.

„ O. TREVOR JONES.

„ J. H. MILLS.

„ JOHN ROBERTS.

„ H. M. LEWIS.

„ D. LLOYD ROBERTS.

„ W. TUDOR WILLIAMS.

The Mayor, Councillor GRONWY R. GRIFFITH, O.B.E., J.P.,
is an ex-officio member of all Committees.

Town Clerk: RUPERT W. ROBERTS.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

D. GORDON DUFF, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Sanitary Inspector:

M. EVAN MORRIS, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Articled Assistant:

F. J. LEVESLEY, Cert.S.I.B.



TO THE
MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE
BOROUGH OF DENBIGH.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough, and Sanitary Administration in the Borough during the year ending December, 1937.

The Report is based on the Ministry of Health Circular 1650 (Wales), and is for this year an "ordinary" one; that is, of a more simple character than the full "Survey Report" occasionally necessary.

The health of the Borough during 1937 was good; the low Death Rate, and the low Infantile Mortality Rate bear this out. (See Table I, Page 11). The birth rate is slightly above average.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in the Borough itself was again low (See table, page 12 & 14). The type of disease was not severe, and there were no deaths. I am indebted to teachers of the Borough for their very willing co-operation in the efforts to check these troubles.

Medical Practitioners of the Town have shown a high sense of duty in regard to the prevention of illness in the community. Instead of the usual Health Week formerly organised, a series of lectures on subjects important to the Public Health was arranged and doctors gave lectures in turn on Disease Prevention, Suitable Feeding, Milk, etc. Members of the Public Health Committee acted as chairmen at these meetings in the County Hall, Denbigh, and the attendance of the public was good.

It is hoped to continue this series, as I am quite sure that for areas such as this it is the best means to Health Education, so that results, I think, will be much better than were obtained of the lectures, film shows, etc., which were formerly confined to one week only, the public interest aroused being disappointingly little. The General Medical Practitioner is, after all, the person of scientific training most closely in touch with the public and

most capable of influencing the man in the street towards a better state of physical fitness. In my own opinion the best results to the public health throughout the whole country will not be obtained until the interest and co-operation of all General Medical Practitioners are much more widely enlisted.

Mr. F. J. Levesley who, with Mr. Morris' guidance and his own diligence, passed his examination to qualify for the Certificate of the R.S.I., soon secured the appointment of Temporary Sanitary Inspector to Colwyn Bay, and is now Sanitary Inspector in Lancaster.

The thanks of the community are due to the members of the Public Health Committee who give so much of time and thought to the public welfare.

I have again to record my appreciation of Mr. Morris' keen interest in the public welfare.

Yours sincerely,

D. G. DUFF.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough	9,072 Acres.
Population, Census 1931	7,249
Population Estimated, 1937	7,630
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	1,399
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1937	1,704
Rateable Value (Net Annual Value) ...	£33,479
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£133

The Town serves as an important market centre for a well-populated agricultural district, and has consequently changed little in the past few years. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are those connected with Agriculture and Limestone Quarrying, and the Railway Company and North Wales Counties Mental Hospital give employment to many in the Town. On the whole, social conditions compare well with those found in some industrial areas, and there is better continuity of employment.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	Boys.	Girls.
Legitimate	59 ...	38
Illegitimate	2 ...	2
	—	—
	61	40
	—	—

Still Births.

	Boys.	Girls.
Legitimate	2 ...	1
Illegitimate	Nil.	

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Total deaths registered in Borough	168	168	194	199
Number corrected for transfer (i.e., deaths of residents both within and without the District)	90	94	74	90
Total Births occurring	138	196	188	183
Births registered for the Borough	92	104	96	101
Birth Rate calculated on Registrar-General's estimated population, and excluding Asylum patients...	14.3	17.4	15.0	15.1
Birth Rate, England and Wales ...	14.8	14.7	14.3	14.9
Death Rate , corrected and calculated on population, excluding Asylum patients	14.0	15.6	11.9	13.5
Death Rate, England and Wales...	11.8	11.7	12.1	12.4
Death Rate modified for age and sex group factor, to compare with crude Death Rate of England and Wales	12.6	14.04	10.71	12.1
Number of women dying in or in consequence of child-birth:				
From Puerperal Sepsis				0
From other causes				1
Puerperal death rate (per 1,000 births)				9.9

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births...	59.4
Legitimate: Male	4
Female	2
Illegitimate: Female	0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough	0
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2)	1
Deaths from Diphtheria	0
Deaths from Appendicitis	0

There has been no unusual incidence of sickness or invalidity.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

- (1). The Public Health staff consists of:—

The Medical Officer of Health (part time): D. G. Duff,
M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.).

Sanitary Inspector: M. E. Morris, Cert.R.S.I., Cert.R.P.,
M.S.I.A.

The Sanitary Inspector is also Market Superintendent.

Inspector under the Shops Closing Acts, etc.

Articled Assistant: F. J. Levesley, Cert.S.I.B.; Certificate
for Meat Inspection, Liverpool University School of
Hygiene.

- (2). A very efficient committee organises the General Nursing
of the Town. Annie Margaret Griffiths, S.R.N.,
S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

The County Council provided a Health Visitor for the area.

Midwives.

- (3). The Midwives practising in the Town are:—

Nurse Jessie Lloyd, 15, Post Office Lane;

Nurse Jane Williams, 65, Love Lane;

Nurse G. O. Hughes, Belle Vue, Ruthin Road;

Nurse Lilian Pierce, Glen Dower, Gwaenynog Road.

Midwives are controlled by the County M.O.H.

- (4). **Laboratory Facilities.**—Clinical materials, swabs and Widal
reactions are carried out at Chester Infirmary, the
expense being borne in necessitous cases by the
Borough. Examinations for Tubercule are done by the
King Edward National Memorial Association Laboratory
at Cardiff.

(5) ACTS ADOPTED IN THE BOROUGH.

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890. Part 3.

The Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

The Baths and Wash-houses Acts.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907. Parts 2, 3, 4 (except 67), 5, 8, and Sections 92 and 93 of Part 10.

Ditto. Part 6, Recreation Grounds.

Section 95 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (the Borough of Denbigh (Public Health) Order, 1927).

Sections 21 and 22 in Part II., Section 44 in Part III., the Section in Part V. of the Public Health Act, 1925.

BYE-LAWS

New Streets and Buildings, 1925.

Nuisances, Slaughter Houses, 1876.

Common Lodging Houses, 1876.

- (6). **Hospitals.**—The Denbighshire Infirmary (45 beds), serves the area as a General Hospital, as well as a considerable surrounding district. There are private wards available.

The usefulness of the Infirmary to the community was enhanced by making the Medical Staff unrestricted so that now any practitioner in the area can take patients into the Hospital and treat them there if he wishes. The Hospital is consequently working almost up to full capacity.

The standard of clinical practice among doctors of the town is well above average.

A scheme of workmen's weekly contributions at a rate of twopence a week to pay for Hospital Maintenance and use of apparatus, is working very successfully.

The latest type of X-ray and Artificial Sunlight Apparatus are available, and various Electrical Treatments, including Diathermy, are given.

- (7). The Council are not a local supervising Authority, and there were no applications for registration of Nursing or Maternity Homes.
- (8). The County Authority undertakes the investigation of Maternal Deaths, and also the care of Mental Defectives.
- (9). **Tuberculosis.**—Sanatoria are provided under the King Edward VII. Memorial Association. The Tuberculosis Physician visits the Town on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month, between 2 and 3 p.m., and directs the patients' future treatment.

The Clinic is in the Denbigh Infirmary.

A Sub-Committee for the after-care treatment of Tuberculosis patients has been appointed for the area, but little has been done in this respect.

After the death of a patient every care is taken to have the premises disinfected. In many cases the bedding is destroyed and replaced by the Corporation.

- (10). **Maternity.**—The Poor Law Guardians provide accommodation for married and unmarried mothers at the Union Home, Ruthin.

An excellently equipped Maternity Department of eight beds has been constructed at the Denbigh Infirmary, and its advantages are being increasingly realised by mothers, so that accommodation is becoming difficult and it is now necessary to refuse some applications for admission.

- (11). **Child Welfare.**—The County Council have provided a Clinic, a room at the Denbighshire Infirmary being used for the purpose. An enthusiastic group of ladies are doing excellent work in its organisation. Dr. McKendrick, M.O.H., Colwyn Bay, is in charge.

(12). **Fever.**—The Council have joined with four other Councils to form a Joint Hospital Board. A very fine new Hospital is at St. Asaph, with ample accommodation for all infectious cases. The standard of Nursing there being excellent, it is not difficult to persuade parents to send in infectious children.

(13). **Smallpox.**—The County Isolation Hospital for Smallpox is at Rhydtalog.

(14). **Venereal Diseases.**—This Department is under the control of the Denbigh County Council. Patients are treated at Chester as follows:—

Chester Royal Infirmary for both sexes:

Monday 5 to 7 p.m. (Male).

Wednesday 5 to 7 p.m. (Female).

Saturday 12 noon to 2 p.m. (Male).

Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital:

Monday 5—7 p.m. (Males).

Friday 5—7 p.m. (Females).

(15). An Orthopædic Clinic has been established at the Infirmary, organised by a group of ladies in the Town, and meeting twice a month. Massage is given to suitable cases, and a Doctor attends at intervals.

(16). **Birth Control.**—The County Council have made arrangements for instruction to be given in this matter to married women who are referred to them by Dr. Enid Hughes, The Manor House, Ruthin, and Dr. Janet Leiper, Llanfairtalhaiarn.

(17). **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

These are satisfactory, improvement could be effected if keen local St. John's men were carried to the site of accidents.

(1). For Infectious Cases provided by the Joint Hospital Board.

(2). For other cases there is available an ambulance of two stretcher type. This is used by surrounding districts, several of the adjacent District Councils

having agreed to co-operate to provide a sinking fund against the replacement of this ambulance when this becomes necessary. The ambulance is available at The Abbey Garage, Telephone 54 Denbigh.

(18). Ante-natal clinics are held fortnightly by Dr. Owen Jones at Denbigh Infirmary.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply for the Town and the Hamlets of The Green and Brookhouse is derived from an Artesian Well sunk to a depth of 384 ft., just outside the Borough Boundary at Ilwyn. This provides an abundant and constant supply of pure water, which, however, is very hard. The water is pumped to a reservoir situated in the Castle district, and thence is supplied by gravitation to householders. No analysis was required during the year. This water is exceptionally free from Bacterial contamination.

The provision of a better water supply for Henllan Village is still under discussion and is very much overdue.

Rivers and streams are reasonably free from any pollution.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Drainage and Sewerage system of the Town is not beyond criticism. The majority of the houses are connected with the Sewer by well-laid drains. The Sewage is disposed of by means of broad land irrigation on two farms, which are leased by the Council. Extension of Sewage Treatment Farms is required.

The Council resolved in February, 1931, to proceed with a scheme for construction of a Sewerage system for Henllan, which would have been of great utility, the cost to be £2,880. Unfortunately the grant from the Unemployment Grants Committee was withheld for national economy reasons, and the Council have postponed this work. Minor improvements are being effected.

With the exception of about 7 pail closets, all the houses in the Town have one or more water closets.

The Sewerage system for the hamlet of The Green is working adequately.

Details of Defects and Nuisances will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, which is appended.

SWIMMING BATHS OR POOL.

There are no such baths provided. The cost to a Borough of this size appears prohibitive.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There is practically no smoke nuisance in the Town, there being only one factory chimney.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1)	Council house infested	Nil
(2)	Other houses infested	6
(3)	Other houses disinfested	6

The method employed to disinfest is destruction of bedding by burning, washing of other clothing in disinfectants, spraying of furniture with Solution D (Summers), Crommesol, Solution B, and fumigation with " Cescones " (Laycocks).

The work is carried out by the Local Authority. Periodical inspection of the houses is made to prevent infestation.

NO furniture or bedding from an infested house is allowed to be removed to a Council House before disinfestation by the aforementioned methods.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The Medical Inspection of the children attending the Elementary School is carried out by the County Council.

Dr. McKendrick, M.O.H., Colwyn Bay, does this work most efficiently.

Schools.—Much improvement was made in School conditions during the year. Love Lane School is at last evacuated.

A new Central School of up-to-date sanitary construction has been opened, and new additions to the County and Frongoch Schools will make for better conditions.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Farms and Dairies have been periodically inspected. On the whole they are satisfactory, and it was not found necessary to take any special action under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order (1926). T.T. Milk and Accredited Milk were available in the Town and used in increasing amount.

(b) The supervision of Slaughter Houses and examination of Meat will not be completely satisfactory so long as scattered private Slaughter Houses exist in different parts of the town.

A Public Abattoir is a necessity.

A Table of unsound food destroyed will be found in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

No other action under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations, or Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, was found necessary by the local sanitary organisation. The County Council are the Authorities for the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Samples for chemical examinations of food are taken by Mr. D. Wynne Griffiths, whose Report follows that of the Sanitary Inspector.

A number of Schick and Dick tests and subsequent artificial immunisations were carried out, but instruction as to the benefits of these measures failed to induce more than comparatively few parents to ask for their performance. It was decided that "mass" immunisation alone would give adequate results.

The Town Council resolved to provide Diphtheria Anti-toxin free for poorer inhabitants.

The Town Council are prepared to supply Scarlet Fever anti-toxic serum for necessitous cases.

There was no abnormal prevalence of animal or insect pests.

Your obedient Servant,

D. G. DUFF,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole Districts during 1937 and previous Years.

DENBIGH URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District	Total Births Registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Nett.				of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		All Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1930	6972	99	16.5		149	77	9	7	70.7	81	13.5
1931	7646	99	15.2		162	69	9	13	139.0	93	14.2
1932	7551	122	18.7		177	78	8	5	40.9	99	15.2
1933	7462	88	11.7	144	153	70	16	6	68.6	99	15.4
1934	7390	92	14.3	168	138	93	15	13	141.3	90	14.0
1935	7337	104	17.4	168	109	97	12	7	67.3	94	15.6
1936	7550	96	15.0	194	188	121	12	5	52.0	74	11.9
1937	7630	101	15.1	199	183	109	12	6	59.4	90	11.7

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1937.

Notifiable Diseases.	Premises affected.	N. Wales Counties Mental Hospital.	At all ages	Cases Notified in Whole District.							
				At ages—years.							
				Under 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 and over.	Admitted to Hospital.
Smallpox	5	1	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	5	...	5	...	2	...	1	2	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis
Puerperal Fever
Puerperal Pyrexia
Para-Typhoid
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargia
Poliomyelitis
Pneumonia	12	...	12	1	2	2	...	4	3	...
Malaria	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	26	...	26	2	2	10	1	6	5	...

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

NOTIFIED

TREATED.

VISION

DEATHS.

At Home. In Hospital.

UNIMPAIRED.

1

1

0

2

Nil.

New Cases of Tuberculosis and of Deaths during 1937.

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respir.		Respiratory.		Non-Respir.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		F.
0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 ...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
25 ...	1	4	...	1	1	1	...	...
35 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	3	6	0	2	2	2	...	...

Ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths ... 1.0

TABLE III.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1937.

Deaths under one year of age.

Causes.	Under 3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.
Congenital Defects ...	4	...	...	...
Broncho-Pneumonia and Bronchitis ...	1	...	...	...
Prematurity ...	...	...	...	...
Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...
Lobar Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	1	...
	5	..	1	...

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925).

No action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, & Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937.

England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns.

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales.	125. County Boroughs & Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County.	Denbigh.
Rates per 1,000 Population.					
Births :—					
Live	14.9	14.9	15. 3	13. 3	52. 1
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54	0. 5
Deaths :—					
All Causes	12.4	12. 5	11. 9	12. 3	13. 5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.00
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.00
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.75
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51	..
Notifications :—					
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09	0. 0
Diphtheria	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93	0. 0
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0. 0
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44	0. 0
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18	0.05
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age ..	58	62	55	60	59. 4
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ..	5.8	7. 9	3. 2	12. 0	0.00
Maternal Mortality :—					One mother died in Denbigh following child birth.
Puerperal Sepsis	0.97	Not Available			
Others	2.26				
Total.. .. .	3.23				
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)					
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.94	Not Available			
Others	2.17				
Total.. .. .	3.11				
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15	
Puerperal Pyrexia				14.34	

Please note that the number of notified cases of *Puerperal Fever* relate to the first thirty-nine weeks of the year only.

Cases occurring afterwards are classed to *Puerperal Pyrexia* and included accordingly.

TABLE IV.

Causes of Death in Denbigh M.B.

1936. 1937.

Causes of Death.					M	F.	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES					34	40	45	45
1	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Measles .. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
4	Cerebro-spinal fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	4	1	2	2
6	Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	4	8	4	7
8	Diabetes ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
9	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	..	..	..	1	1	4	1
10	Heart disease ..	..	..	..	9	10	15	14
11	Aneurysm ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	3	1	3	7
13	Bronchitis ...	..	..	..	1	2	3	0
14	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	3	0
15	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	1	0	1
16	Peptic ulcer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
18	Appendicitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Other diseases of liver	..	..	..	..	..	2	0
20	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
21	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	2	3	3	0
22	Other puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	1	0	1
23	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
24	Senility ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Suicide ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
26	Other violence ..	..	..	..	1	2	0	1
27	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	5	6	3	3
Deaths of Infants under 1 year { Total					1	4	..	..
{ Legitimate					1	3	..	..
{ Illegitimate .. ..					..	1	..	..
Live births { Total					45	51	..	..
{ Legitimate					43	49	..	..
{ Illegitimate					2	2	..	..
Stillbirths { Total					3	4	..	..
{ Legitimate					3	4	..	..
{ Illegitimate .. ..					..	..	..	..
Population (estimated by Registrar Gen.)					7550		7630	

Comparability Factor '90

FOOD & DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Particulars of Samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis by the Denbighshire County Council Inspector in the Borough of Denbigh during the year ended 31st December, 1937.

ARTICLE.	NUMBER TAKEN.
Milk	14
Butter	6
Condensed Milk ...	1
Jam	1
Brandy	1
Potted Meat	1
Sardines	1
Sausages	1
Vinegar	1
Tinned Salmon ...	1
Tinned Peas	1
	<hr/>
	29
	<hr/>

Apart from one sample of Milk which was slightly below the Standard, and the sample of Meat Paste which contained excess moisture, all the samples were certified as being genuine and free from prohibitive preservatives and colouring matter.

D. WYNNE GRIFFITH,

Chief Inspector,

County of Denbigh.

RAINFALL AT THE MENTAL HOSPITAL, DENBIGH DURING 1937

RAIN GAUGE—Diam. of Funnel 5 ins. ; Height above
Ground, 1 foot ; above sea level, 316 feet.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days with	
				.01 in. or more.	.04 in. or more.
	inches.	inches.	date.		
January. ...	2.75	0.51	5	20	15
February ...	5.23	0.91	27	22	20
March ...	2.85	0.52	16	18	18
April ...	3.41	1.06	16	13	13
May ...	1.88	0.38	3	11	10
June ...	1.56	1.74	12	11	7
July ...	1.86	0.50	15	15	11
August ...	0.97	0.63	13	7	5
September ...	1.93	0.65	19	14	10
October ...	2.92	0.85	23	13	12
November ...	1.44	0.40	18	11	9
December ...	3.17	1.52	4	20	15
Total	29.97			176	145

Wm. BARKER, O.B.E., J.P.,

Clerk.

N.W.C. Mental Hospital.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTION.

Complaints received	4
Houses and Premises visited or inspected	1259
Nuisances discovered (excluding Housing Defects)	21
Nuisances abated	23
Nuisances unabated but receiving attention	3
Notices served (Intimations)	22
Notices served (Statutory)	—

Drainage.

New drains laid	2
Drains cleared or repaired	6
Drains tested	31
Sinkwastes repaired	2
Yard paving repaired	1
Rain water pipes repaired	4

Water Closets and Ashpits.

Defective waterclosets repaired	6
Privies converted into pail closets	—
Privies abolished	4
Privies converted into waterclosets	—
Ashbins provided	14

Keeping of Animals.

Nuisances from pigstyes	—
Accumulations removed	2

Water Supply.

Water supply to premises improved	—
Samples of water taken	6

Infectious Diseases and Disinfections.

Cases reported by the M.O.H. and inquiries made	26
Cases removed to hospital	12
Information given to head teachers	12
Premises in which cases occurred... ..	26
Houses disinfected... ..	16

Common Lodging Houses.

Houses registered in the Borough... ..	2
Lodgers registered for (each 8)	16
Visits and inspections	6
Notices served	—
Notices complied with	—

Inspections of Schools.

Number of visits and inspections	12
Schools disinfected	1
Notices served	—
Repairs to... ..	—
Number of children attending Elementary Schools	884
Number of boys attending County School from the Borough	98

Petroleum Acts.

Number of Licences	12
Visits to stores... ..	16

Shops Acts, 1912, 1934.

Number of shops on Register	126
Number of Inspections	126
Number of shops employing persons under 18 years of age	36
Number of shops exempted from the provisions of	
Section 10, Sub-section 2	12
,, 10. ,, 4	13

Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders.

The milk supply of the Borough receives continued attention. Fifty-one samples of early morning milk were taken at the farms

and in course of delivery to the consumers.

The milk samples are sent to the School of Agriculture, University College, Bangor, for bacteriological examination.

A copy of the certificate showing the result of the examination, together with the observations of the Health Committee, is delivered to those concerned.

A list of samples taken is included in this report. This shows that every effort is made by producers of milk to comply with the regulations.

Many of the farms produce milk for butter-making only.

The County Council have now appointed a Veterinary Surgeon to inspect the herds. This will greatly assist the Local Authority in their duties under the Milk and Dairies Orders.

One new cowshed has been erected to house 6 cows, and others repaired and improved.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Visits and Inspections	55
Registered Retail Purveyors of Milk.....	17
Registered Farms and Cowkeepers.....	71
Milking Cows (approximate)	972
Notices served.....	4
Notices complied with	4

There are two Licensed Retailers of Certified Milk. The premises are situated outside the Borough, and licensed by the County Council.

Five producers have introduced automatic milking machines with satisfactory results.

Five producers are licensed to produce accredited milk.

REPORT ON MILK SAMPLES TAKEN, 1937.

No. of Farm or Dairy	Date Sampled	Presence of B'Coli in Millilitres				Bacteria per Millilitres.	Fat %	Keeping Quality in days.	Remarks.
		1							
		1	1	1	1				
		0	10	100	1000				
1	20/1/37	—	—	—	—	8,100	3.0	3	Satisfactory.
1	17/7/37	—	—	—	—	27,100	3.35	3	Satisfactory.
4	13/7/37	+	—	—	—	mills.	4.35	$\frac{1}{2}$	Unsatisfactory.
4	27/7/37	+	+	+	+	90,000	3.15	2	Unsatisfactory.
4	30/11/37	—	—	—	—	2,320	4.2	2	Satisfactory.
5	3/2/37	+	—	—	—	over mill.	3.23	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Unsatisfactory.
5	5/4/37	—	—	—	—	2,320	3.65	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Very good.
5	13/7/37	+	+	+	—	508,000	3.4	3	Unsatisfactory.
5	27/7/37	—	—	—	—	34,000	2.9	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Good.
5	9/11/37	—	—	—	—	11,900	3.35	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Satisfactory.
6	20/1/37	+	—	—	—	62,000	3.75	2	Satisfactory.
6	13/7/37	+	+	+	+	508,000	3	1	Unsatisfactory.
6	27/7/37	+	—	—	—	38,000	3.2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Good.
6	9/11/37	—	—	—	—	11,400	3.6	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Good.
7	20/1/37	—	—	—	—	20,000	3.9	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Satisfactory.
7	27/7/37	—	—	—	—	21,630	3.2	2	Good.
7	9/11/37	—	—	—	—	12,700	3.0	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Satisfactory.
8	20/1/37	—	—	—	—	18,000	3.5	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Satisfactory.
8	13/7/37	+	+	+	+	mills.	3.1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Unsatisfactory.
8	27/7/37	—	—	—	—	216,000	3.2	2	Good.
8	9/11/37	+	—	—	—	1,380	3.5	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Good.
9	5/4/37	—	—	—	—	8,800	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Very good.
9	27/7/37	+	+	+	+	115,000	2.85	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.
9	9/11/37	+	+	+	+	6,500	3.45	3	Satisfactory.

10	20/1/37	—	—	—	—	—	870	3.45	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Very good.
10	13/7/37	—	—	—	—	—	88,000	2.6	3	Satisfactory.
10	9/11/37	—	—	—	—	—	4,500	3.85	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Satisfactory.
11	20/1/37	+	—	—	—	—	510	3.55	3	Satisfactory.
11	9/11/37	—	—	—	—	—	18,200	3.6	2	Satisfactory.
12	20/1/37	—	—	—	—	—	21,600	3.1	2	Satisfactory.
12	13/7/37	+	—	—	—	—	19,800	2.7	5	Satisfactory.
12	9/11/37	—	—	—	—	—	6,600	3.4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Satisfactory.
13	20/1/37	—	—	—	—	—	36,000	3.4	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Satisfactory.
13	13/7/37	—	—	—	—	—	59,000	2.85	3	Unsatisfactory.
13	30/11/37	—	—	—	—	—	32,000	3.6	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Satisfactory.
14	3/2/37	—	—	—	—	—	53,000	3.1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Satisfactory.
14	30/11/37	+	+	—	—	—	26,400	3.8	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Fair.
15	3/2/37	—	—	—	—	—	18,200	2.9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Satisfactory.
16	27/7/37	—	—	—	—	—	216,000	3.2	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Good.
18	9/11/37	—	—	—	—	—	800	3.8	3	Satisfactory.
24	9/11/37	+	—	—	—	—	9,000	3.95	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	Satisfactory.
25	3/2/37	—	—	—	—	—	14,000	2.5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Satisfactory.
25	9/11/37	+	+	—	—	+	72,000	4.4	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Satisfactory.
26	3/2/37	+	+	—	—	—	376,000	3.45	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Unsatisfactory.
26	30/11/37	—	—	—	—	—	99,900	3.85	2	Fair.
27	3/2/37	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	2.5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Satisfactory.
27	30/11/37	+	—	—	—	—	1,610	3.3	2	Satisfactory.
28	3/2/37	—	—	—	—	—	23,200	3.5	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	Satisfactory.
29	13/7/37	+	+	—	—	+	219,000	3.8	4	Unsatisfactory.
29	30/11/37	—	—	—	—	—	3,500	3.35	2	Satisfactory.
29	27/7/37	—	—	—	—	—	63,000	3.1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good.

† in a column denotes presence of Coliform Bacillus.

“ “ “ “ “ “

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Continued attention is given to these important and useful Regulations.

It was not found necessary to take legal proceedings.

The Meat supply in the Borough is generally of a very good standard.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, is enforced.

A Public Abattoir is required to give proper effect to the Meat Regulations and Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. The cost appears prohibitive.

Market and Slaughterhouses, etc.

Registered Slaughterhouses	6
Licensed Slaughterhouses	7
Visits and Inspections	420
Notice served	1
Visits to Fish Shops	6
Prosecutions	—

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	600	14	79	6836	1046
Number inspected	590	14	77	6117	1040
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	47	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	% 1.2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned	4	2	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	% 1.6	% 14.2	—	—	% .09

Public Market.

Constant supervision is given to all foodstuffs sold in the Market on Wednesdays.

Eggs brought to market are tested weekly.

Forty rabbits were condemned.

The results of the butter examined, as shown on another page, were all genuine.

Removal of House Refuse.

House Refuse is collected weekly in the Town, and fortnightly in the Village of Henllan and the Hamlets of The Green and Brookhouse.

Refuse from Fish Shops and Cafes is removed twice weekly.

The method of disposal of house refuse is by Controlled Tip-ping at the Meifod Quarry. The system continues to give satisfaction.

All the house refuse of the Borough is removed by one two-ton Motor Lorry. Four men are employed on this work, one of the men being constantly employed at the Tip.

Number of Motor Loads to Tip	1472
Number of Ashpits emptied	8

A contractor is now employed to remove the contents of all privies in the Village of Henllan.

Excreta is disposed of by the farmer.

Housing Conditions.

A five-year programme of Slum Clearance was prepared, and sent up to the Ministry of Health on the 30th December, 1933.

Summary of Programme.

Total number of Clearance Areas (No. of houses, 81)	12
Total number of streets for reconditioning	26
Total number of houses for demolition (Sec. 19)	21

Total number of houses for reconditioning (either Sections 17 or 19)	114
Total number of persons to be displaced from :	
(a) Clearance Areas	300
(b) Individual Houses	95
Total number of persons in houses to be reconditioned ...	526
<hr/>	
Total number of houses to be erected in 1934	13
" " " " " 1935	22
" " " " " 1936	25
" " " " " 1937	14
" " " " " 1938	9
<hr/>	
Total ...	83

Housing.

A statement giving the progress of the Five Year Programme of Slum Clearance was included in last year's Report.

During the year fourteen new houses have been erected by private enterprise.

Twenty-two houses have been completed by the Town Council in Maes Glas. These houses have been let to persons from Clearance Areas.

A site has been acquired for the erection of fifty new houses in the Black Lion fields.

When these houses are completed it will be possible to relieve most of the overcrowded houses within the Borough and also to proceed further with individual houses under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. Many of these are beyond repair at a reasonable cost, and it will be necessary to build a further number of houses.

The general standard of workmen's dwellings was very low, hence the need of providing a high percentage of new houses for a small Borough.

There is, however, a marked improvement in the health and appearance of families removed from Clearance Areas.

Houses Which Have Been Repaired Under The Housing Acts, 1930—1936.

Further to the list reported last year and not included in the Five Year Programme.

Fron Terrace, Nos. 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31.

Middle Lane, Nos. 19, 21, 23.

Park Street, Nos. 10, 12, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34.

Ditto, Nos. 36, 38, 40, 42, 4, 6.

Chapel Place, No. 4.

Swine Market, No. 12.

Westfield, Castle, No. 1.

Love Lane, Nos. 31, 33, 39.

The above have been dealt with by informal notices. This necessitates many interviews and correspondence between owners and the Health Department.

The work is still progressing.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	33
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	46
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	33
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	43
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	33

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	31
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By owners | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By owners | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | — |

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding:

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	53
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	53
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	246
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil.
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	11
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	44½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.

The Borough Council are building four-bedroom houses with the object of abating overcrowding in conjunction with their slum clearance housing scheme.

Overcrowding has been abated in eleven houses.

(Signed) **M. EVAN MORRIS,**

Sanitary Inspector.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN DENBIGH.

 Public Health (Notification of Infectious Disease)
 Regulations, 1918.

THE DISEASES AND FEVERS NOTIFIABLE ARE:

Smallpox.	Enteric.	Dysentery.
Cholera.	Relapsing.	Malaria.
Diphtheria.	Continued.	Trench Fever.
Mambranous Croup.	Puerperal	Acute Primary
Erysipelas	Cerebro Spinal.	Pneumonia.
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.
Typhus.	Ophthalmia	Acute Encephalitis
Typhoid.	Neonatorum.	Lethargies.
	Tuberculosis.	



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U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH
ALBANY, N.Y.